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From: Candace Crawford Legal Assistant to Ted Fay	No. of Pages Including Cover Sheet: **49**

Message:

Enclosed herewith:

- Transmittal of Appeal Brief; and
- Appeal Brief.

Re: Application No. **09/981,873**
Attorney Docket No: **AUS920010084US1**

Date: Friday, June 16, 2006

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: **Davis et al.**

Serial No.: **09/981,873**

Filed: **October 18, 2001**

For: **Method and Apparatus for Partitioned Environment for Web Application Servers**

Group Art Unit: **2154**

Examiner: **Ashokkumar B. Patel**

Attorney Docket No.: **AUS920010084US1**

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By: Candace Crawford
Candace Crawford

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:
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- Appeal Brief (37 C.F.R. 41.37)

A fee of $500.00 is required for filing an Appeal Brief. Please charge this fee to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447. No additional fees are believed to be necessary. If, however, any additional fees are required, I authorize the Commissioner to charge these fees which may be required to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447. No extension of time is believed to be necessary. If, however, an extension of time is required, the extension is requested, and I authorize the Commissioner to charge any fees for this extension to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447.

Respectfully submitted,

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Docket No. AUS920010084US1

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: **Davis et al.**	§	
	§	Group Art Unit: **2154**
Serial No. **09/981,873**	§	
	§	Examiner: **Ashokkumar B. Patel**
Filed: **October 18, 2001**	§	
	§	
For: **Method and Apparatus for Partitioned Environment for Web Application Servers**	§	
	§	

Commissioner for Patents
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By: Candace Crawford
Candace Crawford

APPEAL BRIEF (37 C.F.R. 41.37)

This brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal, filed in this case on April 17, 2006.

A fee of $500.00 is required for filing an Appeal Brief. Please charge this fee to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447. No additional fees are believed to be necessary. If, however, any additional fees are required, I authorize the Commissioner to charge these fees which may be required to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447. No extension of time is believed to be necessary. If, however, an extension of time is required, the extension is requested, and I authorize the Commissioner to charge any fees for this extension to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is the following party: International Business Machines Corporation.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

With respect to other appeals or interferences that will directly affect, or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal, there are no such appeals or interferences.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS IN APPLICATION

Claims in the application are: 1-29

B. STATUS OF ALL THE CLAIMS IN APPLICATION

1. Claims canceled: None
2. Claims withdrawn from consideration but not canceled: None
3. Claims pending: 1-29
4. Claims allowed: None
5. Claims rejected: 1-29
6. Claims objected to: None

C. CLAIMS ON APPEAL

The claims on appeal are: 1-29

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments were submitted after the final office action of February 2, 2006.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

A. CLAIM 1 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 1 is directed to a method in a data processing system for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal resource locator (specification, page 1, lines 8 through 11; page 4, lines 4 through 5). The method includes the steps of: Receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification and directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification (Figure 4, specification, page 12, line 13 through page 14, line 19; Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2).

B. CLAIM 7 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 7 is directed to a method in a data processing system for managing access to a plurality of applications (specification, page 4, lines 1 through 5; Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; and page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5). The method includes the steps of: Associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator (specification, page 12, lines 21 through 22; Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator (specification, page 14, lines 28 through 29; Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 4, line2; and page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); receiving a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user (Figure 4, specification, page 12, line 13 through page 14, line 19; Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); and redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on

the identification (Figure 4, specification, page 12, line 13 through page 14, line 19; Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5).

C. CLAIM 10 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 10 is directed to a data processing system. The data processing system includes: a bus system (Figure 2, items 206, 212, and 216; specification, page 8, line 28 through page 10, line 7; Figure 3, items 302, 306, 312, and 314; specification, page 10, line 8 through page 12, line 12); a communications unit connected to the bus system (Figure 2, items 206, 212, and 216; specification, page 8, line 28 through page 10, line 7); a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions (Figure 2, items 208 and 209; specification, page 8, line 28 through page 9, line 9; Figure 3, item 304, specification, page 10, lines 17 through 20; specification, page 11, lines 15 through 19); and a processing unit connected to the bus system, wherein the processing unit executes the set of instructions to receive a request in which the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification (Figure 2, items 206, 212, and 216; specification, page 8, line 28 through page 10, line 7; Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); and direct the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5).

D. CLAIM 11 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 11 is directed to a data processing system including: A bus system; a communications unit connected to the bus system (Figure 2, items 206, 212, and 216; specification, page 8, line 28 through page 10, line 7); a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions (Figure 2, items 208 and 209; specification, page 8, line 28 through page 9, line 9; Figure 3, item 304, specification, page 10, lines 17 through 20; specification, page 11, lines 15 through 19); and a processing unit connected to the

bus system, wherein the processing unit executes the set of instructions to associate the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator (Figure 2, items 206, 212, and 216; specification, page 8, line 28 through page 10, line 7; Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); assign the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); receive a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); and redirect the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5).

E. CLAIM 12 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 12 is directed to a data processing system for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal resource locator (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5). The data processing system includes: receiving means for receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); and directing means for directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5).

F. CLAIM 15 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 12 is directed to the data processing system of claim 12 further including: Replacing means for replacing the selected application with a new selected application (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5).

G. CLAIM 17 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 17 is directed to the data processing system of claim 12, wherein each application within the set of applications is assigned to a different universal resource locator and wherein the directing means includes: First identifying means for identifying the set of applications using a corresponding universal resource locator (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); second identifying means for identifying a selected application from the set of applications based on the user identification (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); and sending means for sending the request to the selected application using an assigned universal resource locator assigned to the selected applications (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5).

H. CLAIM 18 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 18 is directed to a data processing system for managing access to a plurality of applications. The data processing system includes: associating means for associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); assigning means for assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line

16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); receiving means for receiving a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); and redirecting means for redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5).

I. CLAIM 21 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 21 is directed to a computer program product in a computer readable medium for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal resource locator (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5). The computer program product includes: First instructions for receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); and second instructions for directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5).

J. CLAIM 27 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 27 is directed to a computer program product in a computer readable medium for managing access to a plurality of applications (specification, page 4, lines 1 through 5; Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5; specification, page 17, lines 9 through 27). The computer program product includes:

First instructions for associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); second instructions for assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); third instructions for receiving a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5); and fourth instructions for redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification (Figure 6, steps 600, 602, and 604; specification, page 15, line 16 through page 16, line 2; and Figure 8, steps 802, 804, 806 and 808; specification, page 16, line 22 through page 17, line 5).

GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

A. GROUND OF REJECTION 1 (Claims 1, 3-7, 9-12, 14-18, 20, 21, 23-27, and 29)

Whether the rejection of claims 1, 3-7, 9-12, 14-18, 20, 21, 23-27, and 29 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by *Mandahl* et al., Enterprise Information and Communication Management System and Method, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0091639 (July 11, 2002) (hereinafter "*Mandahl*") should be overturned.

B. GROUND OF REJECTION 2 (Claims 2, 8, 13, 19, 22, and 28)

Whether the rejection of claims 2, 8, 13, 19, 22, and 28 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over *Mandahl* in view of *Lee* et al., Method and Apparatus for Providing Security for Servers Executing Application Programs Received Via a Network, U.S. Patent 6,167,522 (December 26, 2000) (hereinafter "*Lee*") should be overturned.

ARGUMENT

A. GROUND OF REJECTION 1 (Claims 1, 3-7, 9-12, 14-18, 20, 21, 23-27, and 29)

The examiner rejects claims 1, 3-7, 9-12, 14-18, 20, 21, 23-27 and 29 as anticipated by *Mandahl*. Applicants request that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences overturn this rejection and allow the claims.

A.1. Claims 1, 10, 12, and 21

A.1.i. Response to Rejection

The examiner rejects claims 1, 10, 12, and 21 as anticipated by *Mandahl*. Claim 1 is a representative claim in this grouping of claims. Claim 1 is as follows:

> 1. A method in a data processing system for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal resource locator, the method comprising:
> receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification; and
> directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification.

A prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990). All limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 32 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Anticipation focuses on whether a claim reads on the product or process a prior art reference discloses, not on what the reference broadly teaches. *Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 713 F.2d 760, 218 U.S.P.Q. 781 (Fed. Cir. 1983). In this case, each and every feature of the presently claimed invention is not identically shown in the cited reference, arranged as they are in the claims.

Mandahl does not anticipate claim 1 because *Mandahl* does not teach the claimed feature of "directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification" as recited in claim 1. The examiner incorrectly asserts otherwise. More specifically, the examiner cites to the following portion of *Mandahl* as purportedly teaching the directing step of claim 1:

> [0035] Operations within intranet 16, such as communications like e-mail or facsimiles, are recorded by a transaction server 17. Each connection to intranet 16 must be authenticated by an authentication service 19. Transaction server 17 and authentication service 19 are relied upon by portal system 10 to provide the framework for portal implementation. For example, portal system 10 includes tools to import authentication data bases from authentication service 19. When authentication data bases are imported, portal system 10 can provide authentication service to the organization users for all registered applications and services. A discussion of service and application registration is provided below.

Mandahl, paragraph 0035.

As can be seen in this cited section, *Mandahl* discloses the use of different components within an intranet to provide an authentication service via a portal system. However, the claimed step of receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator *and* a user identification is not found in this cited section.

Nevertheless, the examiner also points to the following portion of *Mandahl* as showing the receiving step:

> [0039] Portal directory 120 interacts with various standard applications, services and data base engines through a connector layer 122. Connector layer 122 contains a number of interface translators or engines that provide a conduit between portal directory 120 and other services and applications. For example, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups. The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individuals or groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service.

Mandahl, paragraph 0039.

This cited section in *Mandahl* teaches that a universal resource locator or uniform resource locator (both referred to as "URL") may be registered as a service or application with the portal directory for access by a particular set of individuals. However, no teaching is present for receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator *and* a user identification. Instead, this portion of *Mandahl* only teaches that a URL can be tied to an application or service that is used by various individuals or groups to which the application or service is allocated.

In addition, *Mandahl's* portal allows a particular individual access to different aspects of *one* application. However, *Mandahl* does not teach that a URL can be tied to *multiple* applications or services. Therefore, *Mandahl* does not teach directing a request to *a selected application* within *the set of applications* using the user identification and the same URL that refers to the entire set of applications in the manner claimed. In the claimed invention, one URL refers to all applications within the set of applications. In *Mandahl*, one URL refers to one application and *Mandahl's* portal allows different users different levels of access to that application. The two functions are entirely distinct. Thus, *Mandahl* does not show all of the features of claim 1.

In addition, paragraph 0039 *Mandahl* broadly refers to the general necessity of authentication in an intranet environment, though *Mandahl* does teach a method of supporting authentication. However, paragraph 0039 does not teach a request that includes *both* the Universal Resource Locator *and* the user identification, as claimed. Additionally, paragraph 0039 does not teach that the request received by the portal is a combination of the authentication information *and* the URL as claimed. Instead, *Mandahl* teaches that the user authentication and request for a resource are two distinct steps within its scope. For example, *Mandahl* also teaches that:

> [0048] Referring now to FIG. 5, a diagram of authentication flow and service access is shown. When a user first signs in to the portal services, they do so through a user sign-on 76. During user sign-on 76, the user will enter an ID and a password that identifies the user to the system. The user ID and password are sent to a super user authentication 78 for verification of the user and registration with all other authentication services. By being successfully authenticated through super user authentication 78, the user is provided access to all authenticating services and applications, in the format which the user has selected in the user profile. A successful super user authentication is passed to a transaction server 80, which has access to all the various applications and services desired by the user. Transaction server 80 previously accesses and queries services 86, 88 and 90 shown in FIG. 5 to obtain a service summary 82 according to the information settings and the user profile. Once the user becomes authenticated and has access to transaction server 80, service summary 82 is presented to an authenticated user access space 84. The authenticated user may then review the service summary provided to the user as a result of membership in the particular groups associated with services 86, 88 and 90, and the settings in the user profile.

Mandahl, paragraph 0048.

Mandahl unequivocally states, "Once the user becomes authenticated and has access to transaction server 80, service summary 82 is presented to an authenticated user access space 84. The authenticated user may then review the service summary provided to the user as a result of membership in the particular groups associated with services 86, 88 and 90, and the settings in the user profile". In other words, the user must be authenticated as a first step. Then, upon successful authentication, the user is presented with a service summary from which to request the application or service of interest *as a second step.* Thus, *Mandahl* teaches a two step process indicating that the request does not include the URL and the user identification together, as claimed. Therefore, *Mandahl* does not teach the claimed step of "receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification."

As shown above, *Mandahl* does not teach all of the features of claim 1. Therefore, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 1.

A.1.ii. Rebuttal of Examiner's Response

In response to the above arguments regarding claim 1, the examiner makes numerous assertions regarding *Mandahl's* teachings and the comparison of *Mandahl's* teachings to claim 1. For ease of reference, Applicants address each of the examiner's arguments separately. First, the examiner states that:

> Examiner had cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. Therefore, Examiner had requested that the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.
>
> Mandahl's teaching must be given the context exactly as Mandahl wants to understand what Mandahl teaches which is disclosed by Mandahl at page 2, Para.[0016]. "**One widely used technique** to overcome **the problems** of having multiple **user authentications is to map all user logons** in a secure data base. The user simply indicates a desire to access a particular service, and the stored user ID and password are retrieved from the secure data base, as indicated by the mapping to the user's name, and are used as input for their service authentication. However, this technique requires that the

> secure database be updated for each new user, or whenever a new system is implemented. Further administration for the secure database is required if users must change their passwords or user ID periodically. This requirement places a large administrative burden on the individuals whose task it is to maintain the secure database. Again, this solution is somewhat resource intensive, and can be cumbersome when a large number of services are used by multiple departments."

Final office action of February 2, 2006, pp. 3-4 (emphasis in original).

The "context" of *Mandahl's* teachings is irrelevant to the question of whether *Mandahl* anticipates claim 1, whether or not *Mandahl* is directed to a problem similar to the problem claim 1 addresses. Anticipation focuses on whether a claim reads on the product or process a prior art reference discloses, *not on what the reference broadly teaches. Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 713 F.2d 760, 218 U.S.P.Q. 781 (Fed. Cir. 1983). A prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 *only if* every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 32 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Therefore, the examiner's reliance on the assertion that "*Mandahl's* teaching *must be* given the context exactly as *Mandahl* wants to understand what *Mandahl* teaches..." is misplaced. The examiner's reliance on the assertion that *Mandahl's* teachings *"must be"* taken in context fails to comport with accepted case law regarding whether a reference anticipates a claim. Instead, as provided in *In re Bond* and *In re Lowry*, a prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 *only if* every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims.

Therefore, this portion of the examiner's response is irrelevant to the question of whether *Mandahl* anticipates claim 1. The only relevant inquiry is whether *Mandahl* identically teaches each and every feature of claim 1. As shown above, *Mandahl* does not identically teach each and every feature of claim 1 and, as shown further below, the examiner's assertions to the contrary are incorrect.

In the next portion of the examiner's response the examiner states that:

> Now that we know the context of Mandahl's teachings, examiner would like to present Mandahl's teachings in this very context step by step in relation with claim 1 limitations: **Step 1:**

Mandahl teaches in para.[0034], "For example, a user associated with the organization may access Intranet 16 using a remote workstation 26."

(Note: This user is accessing portal system 10 through Internet.)

Mandahl teaches in para.[0032], Portal system 10 is connected to an organization Intranet 16 and provides portal services for users within the organization." And in para [0034],"Intranet 16 is also connected to an external Internet 18 through a firewall 21."

(Note: An access to portal system is provided through Internet.)

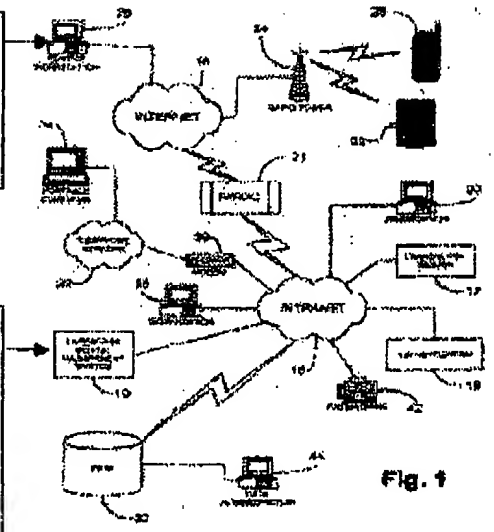

Fig. 1

Final office action of February 2, 2006, pp. 3-4 (emphasis in original).

Applicants are unsure to what the examiner refers regarding "step 1." However, the step recited first in claim 1 is, "receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification." Nothing in figure 1 cited by the examiner or in the text cited by the examiner teaches that the request includes the universal resource locator *and* a user identification as claimed in claim 1. Similarly, nothing in figure 1 cited by the examiner or in the text cited by the examiner teaches, "directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification," as claimed in claim 1.

Nevertheless, the examiner refers to paragraph 0034 in *Mandahl*, specifically stating:

> **For example, a user associated with the organization may access intranet 16 using a remote workstation 26. (Note: This user is accessing portal system 10 through Internet.)**

Final office action of February 2, 2006, p.4 (emphasis in original).

The fact that the user is accessing the intranet through the Internet via a workstation is irrelevant to the feature in claim 1 that the request include the URL *and* a user identification. Similarly, nothing in figure 1 cited by the examiner or in the text cited by the examiner teaches, "directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal

resource locator and the user identification," as claimed in claim 1. Nevertheless, the examiner also refers to paragraph 0032 in *Mandahl*, specifically stating:

> **Mandahl teaches in para.[0032], Portal system 10 is connected to an organization intranet 16 and provides portal service for users within the organization." An in para [0034], "Intranet 16 is also connected to an external internet 18 through a firewall 21." (Note: An access to portal system is provided through the Internet.)**

Final office action of February 2, 2006, p.4 (emphasis in original).

Again, the examiner's assertions are irrelevant to the inquiry of whether *Mandahl* anticipates the feature in claim 1 that the request include the URL *and* a user identification. The fact that *Mandahl* teaches using a portal system to connect the Internet with the intranet is wholly irrelevant to this claimed feature. Similarly, nothing in figure 1 cited by the examiner or in the text cited by the examiner teaches, "directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification," as claimed in claim 1.

In the next portion of the examiner's response the examiner states that:

> **Step 2: Mandahl teaches the details of the portal system 10 in Fig. 2 along with its make up as well as functionalities of it's components.**

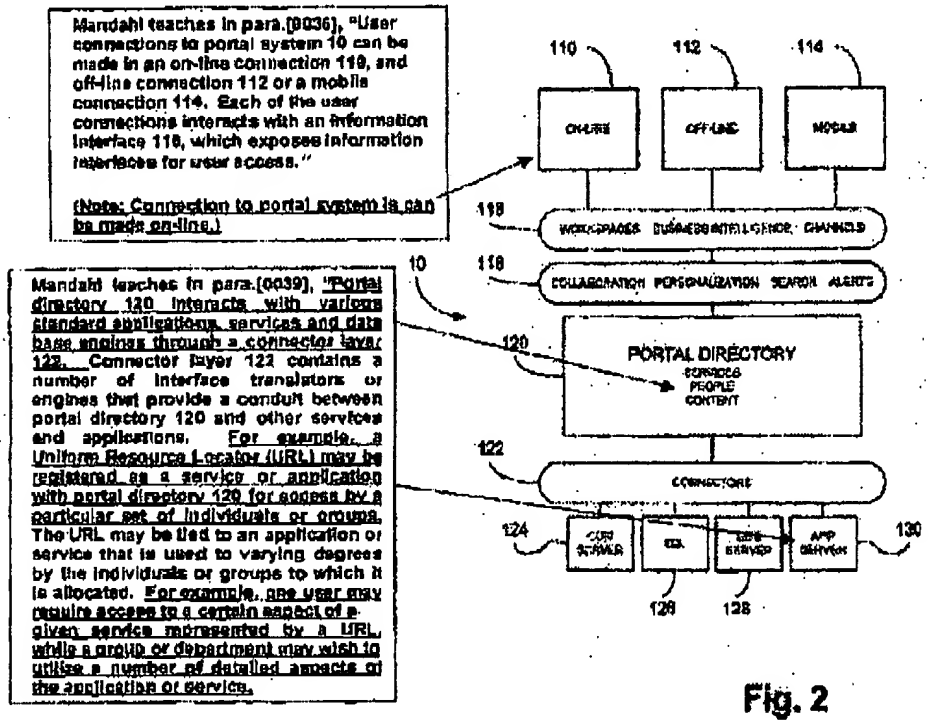

Fig. 2

> **Note: "Portal directory 120 interacts with various standard applications, services and data base engines through a connector layer 122.", and "A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups."**

Final office action of February 2, 2006, p.5 (emphasis in original).

With the possible exception of paragraph 0039 in *Mandahl*, the examiner's assertions regarding the operation of *Mandahl's* portal are irrelevant to the question of the patentability of claim 1. For ease of reference, paragraph 0039 of *Mandahl* is reproduced again below:

> [0039] Portal directory 120 interacts with various standard applications, services and data base engines through a connector layer 122. Connector layer 122 contains a number of interface translators or engines that provide a conduit between portal directory 120 and other services and applications. For example, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups. The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individuals or groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service.

Mandahl, paragraph 0039.

The examiner appears to rely on *Mandahl's* teaching that the portal directory interacts with "various" applications through a connector layer, and that a URL may be registered as a service or application with the portal directory so that users can access the applications. However, these teachings are wholly distinct from the requirements of claim 1. For example, nothing in paragraph 0039 of *Mandahl* teaches that the request includes both the URL *and* the user identification as claimed in claim 1. Similarly, nothing in figure 2 or in paragraph 0039 teaches, "directing the request to *a selected application* within *the set of applications* using the universal resource locator and the user identification," as claimed in claim 1.

Although *Mandahl* does teach that a user can access "various applications" using a URL, *Mandahl* does not teach that a user can request *a selected application* within *the set of applications*, as recited in claim 1. Instead, *Mandahl* teaches that the URL may be registered *as an application* with the portal directory for access by a particular set of users. *Mandahl* also teaches that the URL

may be tied to an application *that is used to varying degrees* by the individuals or groups to which *the application* is allocated. At best, *Mandahl* teaches that a single URL can be used to point to multiple *aspects* of a *single* URL (though Applicants do not concede this point). However, *Mandahl* does not teach that a user can request a selected application within a set of applications, as claimed in claim 1. Additionally, *Mandahl* does not teach that the request is associated with the URL *and* a user identification, as claimed in claim 1.

Nevertheless, the examiner goes on to assert that:

Step 3:

Mandahl teaches in para.[0048] "If the user requires further information than is provided by service summary 82, the user can then be specifically authenticated for access directly to the desired service. For example, if the user wishes to directly access service 86, the user request is passed through transaction server 80 to super user authentication 78. Super user authentication 78 contains a mapping of the user ID and password to all other application and service authentications. Once the user request is received by super user authentication 78, the appropriate authentication for service 86 is retrieved and applied by transaction server 80 to grant the user full, direct access to service 86."

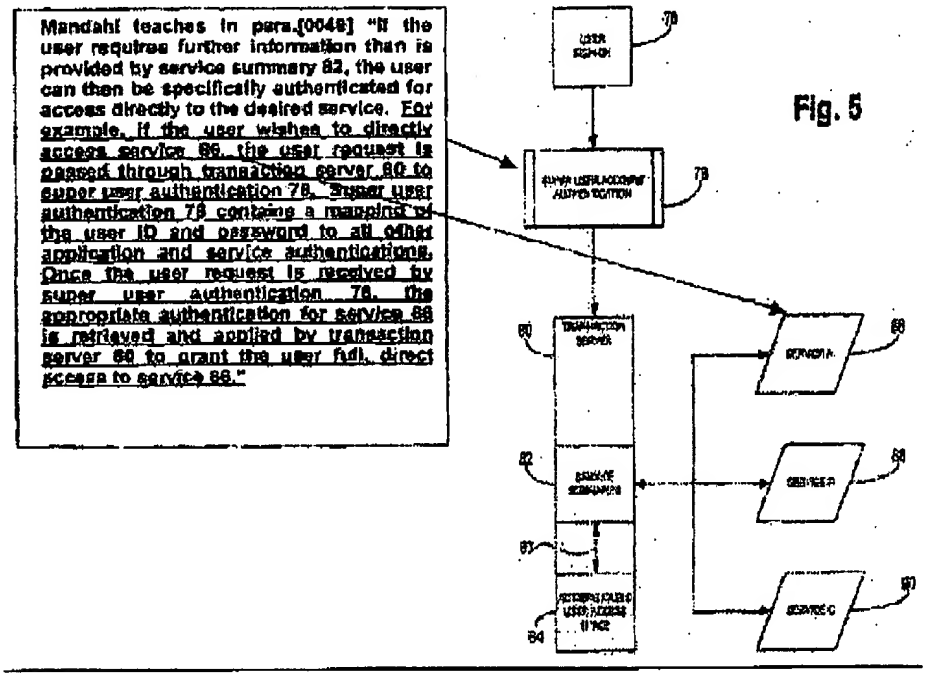

Fig. 5

Note: Please note the underlined teachings in this paragraph.

Thus, Mandahl provides the solution to the problem that overcomes the problems of having multiple user authentications is to map all user logons in a secure data base as stated in para.[0016] providing the context to develop the understanding on what Mandahl teaches. Please refer to the notes provided above for the respective limitations.

Final office action of February 2, 2006, p.6 (emphasis in original).

The examiner takes great pains to draw attention to the following portion of *Mandahl*:

> For example, if the user wishes to directly access service 86, the user request is passed through transaction server 80 to super user authentication 78. Super user authentication 78 contains a mapping of the user ID and password to all other application and service authentications. Once the user request is received by super user authentication 78, the appropriate authentication for service 86 is retrieved and applied by transaction server 80 to grand the user full, direct access to service 86.

Mandahl, paragraph 0049.

The examiner appears to assert that the purported fact that *Mandahl* teaches mapping all user logons in a secure database provides "context" to develop an understanding of what *Mandahl* teaches. Assuming, *arguendo*, that the examiner's assertion is correct, the fact that *Mandahl* teaches mapping user logons in a database does not somehow require that the teachings in paragraph 0039 teach the features of claim 1. Paragraph 0039 is, at best, directed to associating a URL with a single application. However, teachings regarding "associating URLs with applications" are irrelevant to teachings regarding "mapping all user logons in a secure database." Even when taken together, these concepts do not teach the feature that the request includes the URL and the user identification as in claim 1. Similarly, even when taken together, these concepts do not teach the feature that a user can request a selected application within a set of applications, as in claim 1.

Nevertheless, the examiner goes on to assert that:

> Claim 1 recites, "A method in a data processing system for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal locator **(Note: This user is accessing portal system 10 through Internet.). (Note: An access to portal system is provided through Internet.). Note: Connection to portal system is can be made on-line.)** the method comprising:
>
> Receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification **("For example, if the user wishes to directly access service 86, the user request is passed through transaction server 80 to super user authentication 78. Super user authentication 78 contains a mapping of the user ID and password to all other application and service authentications. Once the user request is received by super user authentication 78, the appropriate authentication for service 86 is retrieved and applied by transaction server 80 to grant the user full, direct access to service 86.")**, and

> directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification. **(Note: "Portal directory 120 interacts with various standard applications, service and data base engines through a connector layer 122.", and "A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups.")**
>
> Thus, *Mandahl* teaches the limitations of claim 1.

Final office action of February 2, 2006, p.5 (emphasis in original).

At long last, the examiner specifically addresses the exact language of the claims. Applicants address why each of the examiner's statements is incorrect.

The examiner states that the feature of claim 1 of "receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification," is taught as follows. "For example, if the user wishes to directly access service 86, the user request is passed through transaction server 80 to super user authentication 78. Super user authentication 78 contains a mapping of the user ID and password to all other application and service authentications. Once the user request is received by super user authentication 78, the appropriate authentication for service 86 is retrieved and applied by transaction server 80 to grant the user full, direct access to service 86."

However, nothing in the examiner's statement actually asserts that *Mandahl* teaches that the request includes the URL *and* a user identification, as required by claim 1. Instead, the examiner's statement only provides that user access is passed through a super user authentication system that maps user ID and password to all other applications in the system. Even in the context that *Mandahl* teaches that a URL can be associated with an application, this portion of *Mandahl* still does not teach that the *request* includes the URL *and* a user identification, as required by claim 1. Instead, *Mandahl* teaches that the *transaction server* grants the user access. Thus, the *transaction server of the portal* requests the URL. The URL is not actually in the request with the user identification – the portal handles the URL and the user identification separately.

Next, the examiner states that the feature of claim 1 of "directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification" is taught as follows. "Portal directory 120 interacts with various standard

applications, service and data base engines through a connector layer 122," and "A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups."

However, nothing in the examiner's statement actually asserts that *Mandahl* teaches that the request be directed to a selected application within *the set of applications* using the URL and the user identification, as required by claim 1. Instead, *Mandahl* teaches that a URL may be registered as an application with the portal directory for accesses by a particular set of users. Assuming, *arguendo*, that *Mandahl* teaches that different users can access different *aspects* of the same application using one URL (a fact Applicants dispute), *Mandahl* still does not teach the claimed step of "directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification." *Mandahl* simply does not disclose that one URL can be used to direct a request to a selected application within a *set* of applications using the URL *and* the user identification, as claimed in claim 1.

Applicants have demonstrated that *Mandahl* does not teach the features of claim 1. Similarly, Applicants have demonstrated that the examiner's assertions and response regarding the teachings of *Mandahl* vis-à-vis claim 1 are incorrect. Therefore, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 1 or any other claim in this grouping of claims. Accordingly, Applicants request that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences overturn the rejection and allow the claims.

A.2. Claims 3, 14, and 23

The examiner rejects claims 3, 14, and 23 as anticipated by *Mandahl*. Claim 3 is a representative claim in this grouping of claims. Claim 3 is as follows:

> 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the user identification is a user name located within the request.

Regarding claim 3, the examiner states:

> Mandahl teaches the method of claim 1. wherein the user identification is a user name located within the request. (page3, para.[0035],[0038],[0039], page 4, para.[0048], "Portal directory 120 provides the facilities for application and service access, individual user personalization, user authentication, information flow, group membership and access; and user profile information, among others. Portal directory 120 can accommodate any number of applications and services through the use of component object models (COM) and registration within portal directory 120. COM

> constructs provide standardized interfaces for access to complex applications and services. Registration of an application or service in portal system 10 provides a reserved allocation of resources and a known connection.")

Final office action of February 2, 2006, p. 11 (emphasis in original).

Claim 3 depends from claim 1. Therefore, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 3 at least by virtue of its dependence on claim 1.

Additionally, the examiner's interpretation of *Mandahl* vis-à-vis claim 3 is incorrect. *Mandahl* does not teach in the cited paragraphs or elsewhere that the user authentication uses a user name *located within* the request as claimed in claim 3. Instead, the cited portions of *Mandahl* only teach the well-known fact that user authentication can be used to control access to applications. *Mandahl* purports to manage the user authentications and user identifications using a centralized database in a portal. However, in no case does *Mandahl* teach that the user name is located within the request, as claimed in claim 3.

Those of ordinary skill in the art know that user-authentication can be accomplished using any one of a variety of distinct methods including, but not limited to, user name, user ID, a Personal Identification Number (PIN), or an Internet protocol address (IP address). Even if *Mandahl* purports to encompass all the methods of user identification, *Mandahl* does not disclose that the user identification is located *within* the request, as required by claim 3.

In the response to arguments, the examiner only refers back to the examiner's response vis-à-vis the rejection of claim 1. Final office action of February 2, 2006, p. 7. However, as shown above, *Mandahl* does not teach the feature that the user identification is located *within* the request, as in claim 3. Consequently, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 3 under 35 USC § 102, and it is respectfully urged that the rejection of claim 3 and the other claims in this grouping of claims has been overcome.

A.3. Claims 4, 5, 15, 16, 24, and 25

The examiner rejects claims 4, 5, 15, 16, 24, and 25 as anticipated by *Mandahl*. Claim 4 is a representative claim in this grouping of claims. Claim 4 is as follows:

> 4. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
> replacing the selected application with a new selected application.

Referring to claims 4, the examiner states:

> Mandahl teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising: replacing the selected application with a new selected application, and the method of claim 4, wherein the new selected application is a new version of the selected application. (page 4, para.[0043], "An application server 130 provides application and services resources to various individuals and groups through portal directory 120. For example, mobile connection 114 may require special software and applications for mobile related services that differ from those required by on-line connection 110 to view or manipulate the same information. The application and software that permits mobile connection user 114 to manipulate information also accessible to on-line connection 110 can be stored on application server 130.")

Final office action of February 2, 2006, p.5 (emphasis in original). The examiner accurately reproduces paragraph 0043 of *Mandahl*.

Claim 4 depends from claim 1. Therefore, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 3 at least by virtue of its dependence on claim 1.

As shown by the plain text of *Mandahl*, the examiner's interpretation of *Mandahl* vis-à-vis claim 4 is incorrect. The examiner is mistaken in interpreting *Mandahl's* teaching that "mobile connection 114 may require special software and applications for mobile related services that differ from those required by on-line connection 110 to view or manipulate the same information" teaches the claimed feature of "replacing the selected application with a new selected application," which is required by claim 4. The two statements are not equivalent. Just because a mobile service may require *different* applications to view or manipulate the same information does not mean that a selected application is replaced with a new selected application, as required in claim 4.

Additionally, a new version of the same application may do more or less than the previous version; essentially retaining some commonality with the previous application but not necessarily for the same purpose. Besides other possible differences, the purpose of the new version may be expanded or restricted as needed. As another example, a new version may be a new copy of the previous version of an application for exactly the same purpose, in exactly the same way. *Mandahl's* clear teachings do not encompass this meaning. Thus, the phrase "special software and applications for mobile related services that differ from those required by on-line connection 110 to view or manipulate the same information," as the examiner discerns from

Mandahl, does not read on the feature of "a new version of the selected application," as claimed in claim 4. Thus, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 4 under 35 USC § 102. For the same reasons, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 4 or any of the other claims in this grouping of claims.

In the response to arguments, the examiner only refers back to paragraph 0043 of *Mandahl* and the examiner's prior arguments regarding claim 4. Final office action of February 2, 2006, p. 5. However, as shown above, neither paragraph 0043 nor any other portion of *Mandahl* teaches or suggest the features of claim 4.

A.4. Claims 6, 17, and 26

The examiner rejects claims 6, 17, and 26 as anticipated by *Mandahl*. Claim 6 is a representative claim in this grouping of claims. Claim 6 is as follows:

> 6. The method of claim 1, wherein each application within the set of applications is assigned to a different universal resource locator and wherein the directing step comprises:
>
> identifying the set of applications using a corresponding universal resource locator;
>
> identifying a selected application from the set of applications based on the user identification; and
>
> sending the request to the selected application using an assigned universal resource locator assigned to the selected applications.

Regarding claim 6, the examiner states that:

> Mandahl teaches the method of claim 1 wherein each application within the set of applications is assigned to a different universal resource locator (page 4, para.[0039]) and wherein the directing step comprises:
>
> identifying the set of applications using a corresponding universal resource locator;
>
> identifying a selected application from the set of applications based on the user identification; and
>
> sending the request to the selected application using an assigned universal resource locator assigned to the selected applications. (page 4, para.0039}, "Portal director 120 interacts with various standard applications, services and data base engines through a connector layer 122. Connector layer 122 contains a number of interface translators or engines that provide a conduit between portal directory 120 and other services and applications. For

> example, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application within portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups. The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individuals or groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service." Thus, the reference teaches the claimed elements.")

Final office action of February 2, 2006, p.5 (emphasis in original). The examiner accurately reproduces paragraph 0039 in *Mandahl*.

However, the examiner's assertions regarding *Mandahl's* teachings are incorrect. *Mandahl* does not teach the claimed feature of identifying the set of applications using a corresponding universal resource locator, as required in claim 6. Similarly, *Mandahl* does not teach sending the request to the selected application using an assigned URL assigned to the selected applications, as claimed in claim 6.

Instead, as explained above, paragraph 0039 of *Mandahl* teaches that a universal resource locator or uniform resource locator (both referred to as "URL") may be registered as a service or application with the portal directory for access by a particular set of individuals. However, no teaching is present for receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator *and* a user identification. Instead, this portion of *Mandahl* only teaches that a URL can be tied to an application or service that is used by various individuals or groups to which the application or service is allocated.

In addition, *Mandahl's* portal allows a particular individual access to different aspects of *one* application. However, *Mandahl* does not teach that a URL can be tied to *multiple* applications or services. Therefore, *Mandahl* does not teach directing a request to *a selected application* within *the set of applications* using the user identification and the same URL that refers to the entire set of applications in the manner claimed. In the claimed invention, one URL refers to all applications within the set of applications. In *Mandahl*, one URL refers to one application and *Mandahl's* portal allows different users different levels of access to that application. The two functions are entirely distinct.

Therefore, *Mandahl* does not show all of the features of claim 6. Accordingly, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 6 or any other claim in this grouping of claims.

A.5. Claims 7, 9, 11, 18, 20, 27, and 29

The examiner rejects claims 7, 9, 11, 18, 20, 27, and 29 as anticipated by *Mandahl*. Claim 7 is a representative claim in this grouping of claims. Claim 7 is as follows:

> 7. A method in a data processing system for managing access to a plurality of applications, the method comprising:
>
> associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator;
>
> assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator;
>
> receiving a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user; and
>
> redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification.

Regarding claim 7, the examiner states:

> Mandahl teaches a method in a data processing system for managing access to a plurality of applications, the method comprising: associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator; assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator; receiving a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user; and redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification. (page3, para.[0035],[0038],[0039], "Portal directory 120 provides the facilities for application and service access, individual user personalization, user authentication, information flow, group membership and access; and user profile information, among others. Portal directory 120 can accommodate any number of applications and services through the use of component object models (COM) and registration within portal directory 120. COM constructs provide standardized interfaces for access to complex applications and services. Registration of an application or service in portal system 10 provides a reserved allocation of resources and a known connection." and "Portal directory 120 interacts with various standard applications, services and data base engines through a connector layer 122. Connector layer 122 contains a number of interface translators or engines that provide a conduit between portal directory 120 and other services and applications. For example, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individuals or

> groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service." Thus, the reference teaches the claimed elements.)

Final office action of February 2, 2006, p. 13.

Mandahl does not anticipate claim 7 because *Mandahl* does not teach the claimed feature of "redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification," as required by claim 7. The examiner's assertions to the contrary are incorrect.

For example, the examiner's statement that applications and methods of access to those applications in *Mandahl* anticipate the claimed invention is mistaken. Applicants address each of the examiner's citations to *Mandahl* below:

> [0035] Operations within intranet 16, such as communications like e-mail or facsimiles, are recorded by a transaction server 17. Each connection to intranet 16 must be authenticated by an authentication service 19. Transaction server 17 and authentication service 19 are relied upon by portal system 10 to provide the framework for portal implementation. For example, portal system 10 includes tools to import authentication data bases from authentication service 19. When authentication data bases are imported, portal system 10 can provide authentication service to the organization users for all registered applications and services. A discussion of service and application registration is provided below.

Mandahl, paragraph 0035.

Mandahl does not teach the feature of "associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator; assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator." In *Mandahl*, applications have different URLs for the express purpose that they are used by the user through those different URLs. This fact is in stark contrast with the claimed feature of "associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator; assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator." In Applicants' claim, the application's assigned URL is not exposed to the requestor; rather, the requester uses a common first URL to access any of such applications from the set of applications. On the other hand, *Mandahl's* teaches

managing access to the various applications and services by a variety of users and user-groups.

The examiner also cites the following paragraph against claim 7:

> [0038] The engine behind operation of portal system 10 is indicated in FIG. 2 as a portal directory 120. Portal directory 120 provides the facilities for application and service access, individual user personalization, user authentication, information flow, group membership and access; and user profile information, among others. Portal directory 120 can accommodate any number of applications and services through the use of component object models (COM) and registration within portal directory 120. COM constructs provide standardized interfaces for access to complex applications and services. Registration of an application or service in portal system 10 provides a reserved allocation of resources and a known connection.

Mandahl, paragraph 0038.

The cited portion of *Mandahl* teaches the basic functions of the portal directory 120. Portal directory provides the facilities for applications and service access. Although portal directory 120 can accommodate "any number of applications and services," portal directory 120 does not associate "the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator; assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator," as claimed. The examiner highlights that *Mandahl* provides for "any number of applications and services," but fails to observe that these applications and services are all distinct from one another. Thus, paragraph 0038 does not show all of the features of claim 7.

> [0039] Portal directory 120 interacts with various standard applications, services and data base engines through a connector layer 122. Connector layer 122 contains a number of interface translators or engines that provide a conduit between portal directory 120 and other services and applications. For example, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups. The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individuals or groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service.

Mandahl, paragraphs 0039.

Again, *Mandahl* does not teach or suggest the features of claim 7 as claimed. A URL may be registered as a service for access, but that URL refers to only one application and not to a plurality of applications, as explained with respect to claim 1. The examiner further highlights that *Mandahl* provides for "standardized interfaces for access to complex applications and services" and "a known connection." This statement only means that the interfaces to *Mandahl's* applications and services are defined according to some standard, thereby affording predictability to the users accessing them through these interfaces. It is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art that a URL is a kind of interface.

This fact is illustrated further in that *Mandahl* teaches that:

> a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individuals or groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service.

Mandahl, paragraph 0039.

This text further clarifies that *Mandahl* ties the URL used by the user to *an* application or service, unlike the claim in question which allows the user/requester to use a common URL for all the applications in the set. The process of registration of a URL with the portal directory is simply a commonly known method for making the URL known to the users. However, this fact is irrelevant vis-à-vis the claimed invention. Furthermore, *Mandahl* teaches no apparent need, technique, or mechanism for object replication and common URL access to copies of objects, as claimed. Therefore, *Mandahl* does not teach the features of claim 7 or any other claim in this grouping of claims.

B. GROUND OF REJECTION 2 (Claims 2, 8, 13, 19, 22, and 28)

The examiner rejects claims 2, 8, 13, 19, 22 and 28 as obvious over *Mandahl* in view of *Lee*. Applicants request that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences overturn this rejection.

If the Patent Office does not produce a *prima facie* case of unpatentability, then without more the applicant is entitled to grant of a patent. *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24

U.S.P.Q.2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Grabiak*, 769 F.2d 729, 733, 226 U.S.P.Q. 870, 873 (Fed. Cir. 1985). A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings of the prior art itself suggest the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 783, 26 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529, 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1993). All limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 32 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Claim 2 is a representative claim in this grouping of claims. Claim 2 is as follows:

> 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the user identification is an Internet Protocol address of a node originating the request.

The examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection against claim 2 because claim 2 depends from claim 1 and, as shown above, *Mandahl* does not teach or suggest all of the features of claim 1. Furthermore, *Lee* does not cure the deficiencies of *Mandahl* in this regard. For this reason alone, the proposed combination does not teach all of the features of claim 2. Accordingly, the proposed combination does not result in the claimed invention and the examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection against claim 2.

In addition, the proposed combination does not teach all of the features of claim 2 because neither *Lee* nor *Mandahl* teach or suggest the claimed feature that the user identification is an Internet Protocol (IP) address. The examiner concedes that *Mandahl* does not show that a user identification is an Internet Protocol address. The examiner cites to *Lee* as showing this deficiency, as follows:

> An application program that is to be provided by a Web server along with a source identifier is received by the Web server via a network, such as, the Internet. The source identifier functions as an indication of sponsorship. The entity sponsoring, or vouching for, the reliability of the application program signs the application program. Thus, the level of trust afforded the signing entity is granted to applications programs signed by that entity.

Lee, col. 3, ll. 9-16.

However, *Lee* does not teach or suggest that the source identification is the IP address of a node originating the request. *Lee* simply states that a source identifier is provided along with an application program that is to be provided by a Web server. This statement does not teach or suggest that the source identifier is an IP address.

Additionally, the source identifier cannot be an IP address under the situation that *Lee* describes. *Lee* expressly states this fact:

> According to the present invention, a host may send a program, such as a servlet, to Web server 150. When Web server 150 receives a servlet and a source identifier from a source computer, the source of the servlet is checked to determine the access privileges available to the servlet. *It is important to note that source identifiers indicate the entity that sponsors or vouches for the reliability of the servlet, not the source computer from which the servlet is received. Thus, a servlet may be signed by a particular entity and distributed by many other computers that may or may not be associated with the signing entity.* Web server 150 may reject a servlet from an unknown or known hostile source, or Web server 150 may accept and load a servlet and grant access to server resources based on the source identifier. Once the servlet is loaded by Web server 150, it may be accessed by a Web browser running on a host connected to Web server 150.

Lee, col. 3, ll. 34-50 (emphasis supplied).

Thus, a source identifier is not an identification of the source computer, but rather the source entity. A source computer can be identified by an IP address, but not a source entity, like Microsoft Corporation, which is *Lee's* intent. Because *Lee* rejects the notion of accepting a source computer identified by an IP address as a valid sponsor for its purpose, *Lee* actually teaches away from the notion proposed by the examiner. Certainly, *Lee* cannot teach what the examiner concedes is deficient in *Mandahl*. Therefore, the combination of *Lee* and *Mandahl*, when considered as a whole, does not teach all of the features of claim 2. Accordingly, the examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of claim 2.

In addition, the examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection against claim 2 because the examiner has not provided a proper teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references. The examiner states that:

> Therefore, it would have been obvious for one in ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teachings of Lee to Mandahl's system such that, as taught by Lee, The source identifier functions as an indication of sponsorship. The entity sponsoring, or vouching for, the reliability of the application program signs the application program. Thus, the level of trust afforded the signing entity is granted to applications programs signed by that entity.

Final office action of February 2, 2006, p. 18.

However, as shown above, and supported by *Lee's* own disclosure, *Lee* actually teaches against IP address as being a user identification. Thus, *Lee* specifically contradicts the examiner's statement and vitiates any implied teaching, suggestion, or motivation contained within the examiner's statement. Accordingly, the examiner has failed to state a proper teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references.

Furthermore, even if *Lee's* teachings were combinable with *Mandahl's* system, the examiner has provided no actual teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references. At most, the examiner's statement could be construed to be an advantage. However, to constitute a proper teaching, suggestion, or motivation, the examiner must establish that one of ordinary skill would both recognize the advantage and have a reason to implement the advantage. For example, a first reference may disclose the use of lasers to achieve nuclear fusion. A second reference may disclose that ultra-high power lasers deliver more energy. One of ordinary skill may recognize that an ultra-high power laser would be more useful to achieve nuclear fusion, though one of ordinary skill would be motivated to avoid combining the references because of the extreme expense of ultra-high power lasers. In this example, one of ordinary skill is motivated to avoid implementing the combination, even if he or she recognized the advantage, and so no teaching, suggestion, or motivation exists to combine the references. In the case at hand, the examiner has not provided any reason why one of ordinary skill would recognize the proposed advantage or have a reason to implement it; especially in the light that *Lee* teaches away from claim 2. For this reason, the examiner's statement fails to provide a proper teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references. Accordingly, the examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection.

In addition, the examiner has failed to proper teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references because these references are directed to solving different problems. *Mandahl* is directed to solving problems associated with multiple user authentications, as shown below:

> [0015] User authentication is another area that is difficult to handle within a large organization containing many different departments. Typically, due to the different missions and goals of each department, individuals within a department will need access to a variety of different applications, which typically do not overlap in their usefulness within different departments. It is

> often the case that a user in a given department will have to authenticate themselves to the various applications through multiple logins, each with typically a different password and user name. For departments which have application intensive needs, the authentication process for each application may become repetitive and frustrating. The typical user prefers to logon and authenticate one time only, and often will be reluctant to use a system in which multiple authentications are required.
>
> [0016] One widely used technique to overcome the problems of having multiple user authentications is to map all user logons in a secure data base. The user simply indicates a desire to access a particular service, and the stored user ID and password are retrieved from the secure data base, as indicated by the mapping to the user's name, and are used as input for their service authentication. However, this technique requires that the secure data base be updated for each new user, or whenever a new system is implemented. Further administration for the secure data base is required if users must change their passwords or user ID periodically. This requirement places a large administrative burden on the individuals whose task it is to maintain the secure data base. Again, this solution is somewhat resource intensive, and can be cumbersome when a large number of services are used by multiple departments.

Mandahl, paragraphs 15 and 16.

In contrast, *Lee* is directed to the problem providing security for servers that receive applications, as shown below:

> Because servlets may require access to server resources, the all-or-nothing approach is inefficient. In order to provide a secure all-or-nothing scheme in a server that loads servlets, a standard subset of resources would be offered to all servlets. However, different servlets require different resources and different servlet sources may be worthy of different levels of trust. Thus, prior security schemes do not provide a flexible, yet secure, environment for providing servlets on a server. Therefore, it would be desirable to provide security to Web servers from potentially hostile programs, wherein permissions to access the resources of the server are granted based on the source of the program.
>
> As the Web grows, it would be desirable to provide greater access to the resources and features of the Web. Thus, many controllers of Web servers may wish to provide access to servlets developed by third parties. Therefore, it would be desirable to provide security to Web servers from potentially hostile servlets, wherein access to the resources of the server are allocated based on the source of a particular servlet.

Lee, col. 2, ll. 12-32.

The problems addressed by *Lee* and *Mandahl* are wholly distinct. *Mandahl* is directed to problems associated with multiple user authentications, whereas *Lee* is directed to securely receive applications over a network. The two problems have nothing to do with each other and the solutions to the problems have nothing to do with each other. Because the references are directed toward different problems, one of ordinary skill would have no reason to look to *Lee* for the problem addressed by *Mandahl*. Hence, no teaching, suggestion, or motivation exists to combine the references and the examiner's purported reason for combining the references does not constitute a proper teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references. Accordingly, the examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of claim 2 or of the other claims in this grouping of claims.

In addition, the examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection against claim 2 because the examiner used impermissible hindsight when fashioning the rejection. Personal opinion cannot be substituted for what the prior art teaches because a *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings of the prior art itself suggest the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 783, 26 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529, 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In this case, the references address starkly different problems, as shown above. In fact, *Lee* actually teaches away from the claims. Additionally, the references do not teach what the examiner asserts the references to teach. In further light that the examiner made wholly unsupported assumptions regarding the teachings of *Mandahl*, the examiner could only have fashioned the rejections by using the examiner's personal opinion rather than by using the actual teachings of known prior art. Therefore, the examiner must have used impermissible hindsight when fashioning the rejection of claim 1. Accordingly, under the standards of *In re Bell*, the examiner failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of claim 2 or any other claim in this grouping of claims.

Based on the plain disclosures in the references, the only suggestion to modify the references is found in Applicants' specification. Hence, the examiner must have used Applicants' specification to find a teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references. Combining the references in this manner constitutes impermissible hindsight and fails to comport with the standards of *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966), which requires a

proper teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine or modify references to achieve a proper obviousness rejection. Accordingly, the examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection against claim 2 or any other claim in this grouping of claims.

C. CONCLUSION

Mandahl does not anticipate the claims because *Mandahl* does not teach all of the features of the claims as asserted by the examiner. Similarly, the combination of *Mandahl* and *Lee*, when considered together as a whole, does not render obvious the claims because the proposed combination does not teach all of the features of the claims.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences to overturn the rejections. Additionally, Applicants request the Board to allow the claims.

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CLAIMS APPENDIX

The text of the claims involved in the appeal is:

1. A method in a data processing system for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal resource locator, the method comprising:

receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification; and

directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the user identification is an Internet Protocol address of a node originating the request.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the user identification is a user name located within the request.

4. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

replacing the selected application with a new selected application.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the new selected application is a new version of the selected application.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein each application within the set of applications is assigned to a different universal resource locator and wherein the directing step comprises:

identifying the set of applications using a corresponding universal resource locator;

identifying a selected application from the set of applications based on the user identification; and

sending the request to the selected application using an assigned universal resource locator assigned to the selected applications.

7. A method in a data processing system for managing access to a plurality of applications, the method comprising:

associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator;

assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator;

receiving a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user; and

redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the identification is an Internet Protocol address.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the identification is a user name.

10. A data processing system comprising:

a bus system;

a communications unit connected to the bus system;

a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions; and

a processing unit connected to the bus system, wherein the processing unit executes the set of instructions to receive a request in which the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification; and direct the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification.

11. A data processing system comprising:

a bus system;

a communications unit connected to the bus system;

a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions; and

a processing unit connected to the bus system, wherein the processing unit executes the set of instructions to associate the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator; assign the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator; receive a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user; and redirect the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification.

12. A data processing system for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal resource locator, the data processing system comprising:

receiving means for receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification; and

directing means for directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification.

13. The data processing system of claim 12, wherein the user identification is an Internet Protocol address of a node originating the request.

14. The data processing system of claim 12, wherein the user identification is a user name located within the request.

15. The data processing system of claim 12 further comprising:

replacing means for replacing the selected application with a new selected application.

16. The data processing system of claim 15, wherein the new selected application is a new version of the selected application.

17. The data processing system of claim 12, wherein each application within the set of applications is assigned to a different universal resource locator and wherein the directing means comprises:

first identifying means for identifying the set of applications using a corresponding universal resource locator;

second identifying means for identifying a selected application from the set of applications based on the user identification; and

sending means for sending the request to the selected application using an assigned universal resource locator assigned to the selected applications.

18. A data processing system for managing access to a plurality of applications, the data processing system comprising:

associating means for associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator;

assigning means for assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator;

receiving means for receiving a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user; and

redirecting means for redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification.

19. The data processing system of claim 18, wherein the identification is an Internet Protocol address.

20. The data processing system of claim 18, wherein the identification is a user name.

21. A computer program product in a computer readable medium for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal resource locator, the computer program product comprising:

first instructions for receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification; and

second instructions for directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification.

22. The computer program product of claim 21, wherein the user identification is an Internet Protocol address of a node originating the request.

23. The computer program product of claim 21, wherein the user identification is a user name located within the request.

24. The computer program product of claim 21 further comprising:

third instructions for replacing the selected application with a new selected application.

25. The computer program product of claim 24, wherein the new selected application is a new version of the selected application.

26. The computer program product of claim 21, wherein each application within the set of applications is assigned to a different universal resource locator and wherein the second instructions comprises:

first sub-instructions for identifying the set of applications using a corresponding universal resource locator;

second sub-instructions for identifying a selected application from the set of applications based on the user identification; and

third sub-instructions for sending the request to the selected application using an assigned universal resource locator assigned to the selected applications.

27. A computer program product in a computer readable medium for managing access to a plurality of applications, the computer program product comprising:

first instructions for associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator;

second instructions for assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator;

third instructions for receiving a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user; and

fourth instructions for redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification.

28. The computer program product of claim 27, wherein the identification is an Internet Protocol address.

29. The computer program product of claim 27, wherein the identification is a user name.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

There is no evidence to be presented.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no related proceedings.